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United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

APRIL–JUNE 1941

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, June 23, 1941.

POSTMASTER:

MY DEAR SIR: Attention is invited to the inclosed copy of the latest revision of Federal Quarantine No. 48 on account of the Japanese beetle, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, which became effective February 12, 1941, and which increases somewhat the area previously under quarantine and also modifies slightly the restrictions formerly imposed. You will please be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

B. E. P. Q. 499, Supplement No. 1, Third Revision.

April 11, 1941.

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

JAPANESE BEETLE ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS MODIFIED

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

It has been found as a result of further experiments with treatments for freeing nursery stock and potted plants from the immature stages of the Japanese beetle, that 2½ pounds of methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet applied for a period of 3½ hours at a temperature of not less than 57° F., or for 3 hours at not less than 60° F., is sufficient to kill such larvae. These instructions are accordingly revised to authorize the use of such treatments in addition to the four schedules heretofore provided for in the second revision of supplement No. 1 to this circular.

§ 301.48–b *Administrative instructions to inspectors on the treatment of nursery products, fruits, vegetables, and soil, for the Japanese beetle. Treatment authorized.* Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by § 301.48–6, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [regulation 6 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48] subsection (1) (5) of § 301.48b[1] [on page 13 of the mimeographed edition of circular B. E. P. Q. 499, issued June 9, 1939] is hereby further modified to read as follows:

(5) *Methyl bromide fumigation*

Equipment.—An approved fumigation chamber equipped with vaporizing, air-circulating, and ventilating systems must be provided.

Application.—After the chamber is loaded, the methyl bromide must be vaporized within it. The air within the chamber must be kept in circulation during the period of fumigation. At the completion of the treatment, the chamber must be well ventilated before it is entered and the plants removed. The ventilating system should also be in continuous operation during the entire period of removal of the fumigated articles.

(i) Fumigation of plants, with or without soil

Temperatures, periods of treatment, and dosages.—The temperature of the soil (with bare root stock, the root spaces) and of the air for each type of treatment must remain throughout the entire period of treatment at the minimum specified in the following table, or higher:

Temperature at least	Period of treatment	Dosage (methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet)	Temperature at least	Period of treatment	Dosage (methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet)
	Hours	*Pounds*		*Hours*	*Pounds*
1. 70° F	2½	2	4. 57° F	3½	2½
2. 63° F	2½	2½	5. 54° F	4	2½
3. 60° F	3	2½	6. 50° F	4½	2½

The dosage shall be for each 1,000 cubic feet including the space occupied by the load.

Preparation of plants.—The treatment is to be applied to plants with bare roots or in 12-inch pots or smaller, or in soil balls not larger than 12 inches in diameter nor thicker than 12 inches when not spherical. The soil should not

[1] This section was originally issued as § 301.48a.

be puddled or saturated and must be in a condition which in the judgment of the inspector is suitable for fumigation. The plants should be stacked on racks or separated so that the gas can have access to both top and bottom surfaces of pots or soil balls. While not essential that the balls be completely separated from each other they should not be jammed tightly together. Treatments 1 and 2 may be employed in fumigating packaged plants prepared in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

Varieties of plants.—The list of plants, including greenhouse, perennial, and nursery-stock types treated experimentally, is subject to continual expansion and, moreover, is too great to include in these instructions.

The schedule for the fumigation of strawberry plants as specified in subsection (1) (5) (ii) of § 301.48b [page 14 of the mimeographed edition of circular B. E. P. Q. 499] remains the same as heretofore.

This supplement supersedes Supplement No. 1—revised, dated September 27, 1940.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief of Bureau.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register April 12, 1941, 11:12 a. m.; 6 F. R., 1919.]

B. E. P. Q. 499 (Supplement No. 4). Effective May 1, 1941.

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

JAPANESE BEETLE ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS MODIFIED

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by § 301.48–6, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [regulation 6 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 on account of the Japanese beetle], subsections (i) (4), (k) (1), and (m) (2) of § 301.48b [see pages 6, 8, and 15, respectively, of the mimeographed edition of circular B. E. P. Q. 499, issued June 9, 1939], are hereby modified, effective May 1, 1941, to read as follows:

§ 301.48b. *Administrative instructions to inspectors on the treatment of nursery products, fruits, vegetables, and soil, for the Japanese beetle.*

(1) POTTING SOIL

* * *

(4) *Lead arsenate treatment*

Season.—The treatment must be applied before August 1.

Condition and type of soil.—The soil must be friable. Wet soil must never be treated. The treatment is recommended only for soils that are slightly acid or neutral in reaction. Any type of soil may be treated provided it meets these requirements.

Dosage.—Two pounds to 1 cubic yard.

Application.—The lead arsenate must be thoroughly mixed with the soil.

Period of treatment.—Plants freed from soil and potted in soil treated in the above manner, by August 1, may be certified for shipment between the following October 1 and June 15, inclusive.

Handling of potted plants.—When plants potted in lead-arsenate-treated soil are plunged in beds or set in frames exposed to possible infestation, the soil of these beds or frames must previously have been treated with lead arsenate at the rate of 1,100 pounds per acre.

Treated plants carried after June 15.—When plants potted in soil treated as prescribed are carried after June 15, they may be again eligible for certification between October 1 and June 15, inclusive, of the second year if, on August 1 of the second year, analyses show the soil to contain lead arsenate at the rate of 2 pounds per cubic yard.

* * *

(K) SOIL IN AND AROUND COLDFRAMES, PLUNGING BEDS, AND HEELING-IN AREAS

* * *

(1) *Lead arsenate treatment*

Season.—The treatment must be applied before August 1 if the land is to be used in the fall.

Condition of soil.—The soil must be friable and in good tilth.

Dosage.—Twenty-six pounds to each 1,000 square feet, or 1,100 pounds per acre. For subsequent re-treatments, the quantity required to restore a concentration of 1,100 pounds per acre, as determined by chemical analyses, must be applied, except that determination by chemical analyses of a concentration of 1,000 pounds per acre will be acceptable without re-treatment.

Application.—The lead arsenate must be thoroughly mixed and incorporated with the upper 3 inches of soil.

Period of treatment.—Plants must not be placed on or in the soil thus treated until after October 1.

* * *

(M) TREATMENT OF PLANTS BEFORE DIGGING

* * *

(2) *Lead arsenate treatment*

Season.—Treatment must be applied by July 1. Plants may be certified when the period of treatment is completed, and until the following June 15.

Condition of soil.—The soil must be friable and in good tilth. This treatment is recommended only for soils that are slightly acid or neutral in reaction.

Dosage.—Twenty-six pounds to each 1,000 square feet, or 1,100 pounds per acre. For subsequent re-treatments, the quantity required to restore a concentration of 1,100 pounds per acre, as determined by chemical analyses, must be applied, except that determination by chemical analyses of a concentration of 1,000 pounds per acre will be acceptable without re-treatment.

Period of treatment.—Plants in plots treated initially must not be dug until October 1; those on re-treated plots may be dug on September 20.

Application.—Lead arsenate must be thoroughly mixed and incorporated with the upper 3 inches of soil. The ridge of soil between the plants in the rows and the soil about the base of the plants must be removed to a depth of 2 inches and placed in the space between the rows of plants. Lead arsenate may be applied with a suitable distributor, or broadcast by hand, before or after the hoeing operation is completed. Then the soil between the rows of plants must be cultivated three times. On the last cultivation, the cultivator is adjusted in such a manner that the treated soil is thrown toward the rows of plants. At least 3 inches of treated soil must be placed in the rows about the bases of the plants.

Varieties of plants.—The varieties of plants which have been treated successfully by this method are given in Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine Circular E–418.

Safety zone.—Same as that prescribed in (k).

Marking.—Same as that prescribed in (k).

Done at Washington, D. C., this 25th day of April 1941.

[SEAL] LEE A. STRONG,
Chief of Bureau.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register May 1, 1941, 11 : 17 a. m.; 6 F. R. 2225.]

B. E. P. Q. 513. Effective April 21, 1941.

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS AMENDING THE RESTRICTIONS OF THE JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE BY LIFTING CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS ON CERTAIN SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the fourth proviso of § 301.48, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [Japanese Beetle Quarantine (No. 48)], the first subparagraph of paragraph (1) of subsection (a) and paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of § 301.48–5 of said Chapter III, are hereby amended, effective April 21, 1941, to read as follows:

"§ 301.48–5. *Restrictions on the movement of fruits and vegetables* (a) *Control of movement.*—(1) Unless a certificate shall have been issued therefor, by an inspector, except as provided in subdivisions (i) to (iv), inclusive, of this section, no fruits or vegetables of any kind shall be moved interstate via refrigerator car or motortruck from any of the areas listed below to or through any point outside the regulated areas:

* * *

"(b) *Conditions of certification.*—(1) When the fruits and vegetables moving by motortruck have actually been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and found free from infestation. The number of inspection points for such certification will be limited and their location determined by shipping needs and further conditioned on the establishment at such points of provisions satisfactory to the inspector for the handling and safeguarding of such shipments during inspection. Such inspection may be discontinued and certification withheld by the inspector during periods of general or unusual flight of the beetles."

The effect of the amendment is to waive all certification requirements on fruits and vegetables in lot shipments of three pieces or more by common carrier.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 15th day of April 1941.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief of Bureau.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register April 21, 1941, 11:34 a. m.; 6 F. R. 2048.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO MEDITERRANEAN FRUITFLY AND MELONFLY QUARANTINE (NO. 13)

INSPECTION OF HAWAIIAN VESSELS AUTHORIZED DURING NIGHT HOURS

(Press notice)

MAY 13, 1941.

To aid emergency shipping needs, plant quarantine inspection for vessels arriving at mainland ports from Hawaii has been made possible during night as well as daylight hours, by a revision of Regulation 8 of Quarantine No. 13, the Department of Agriculture announced today. The change was effective May 12.

Heretofore boarding and inspection of these vessels at mainland ports was from sunrise to sunset, primarily because of the additional load which night inspections placed on a limited personnel.

Under the revised regulation, it will be possible to arrange for inspection between sunset and sunrise, provided the inspection service is notified sufficiently in advance, so that the required number of inspectors can be notified and assigned to this special duty.

Thorough inspection of vessels arriving from Hawaii is to prevent establishment in mainland fruit areas of the Mediterranean fruitfly and the melonfly, both of which are found in Hawaii. In this inspection the vessel itself, its cargo, and passengers' baggage are carefully examined to prevent the landing of any fruits or vegetables which might carry these pests from Hawaii. The frequent discovery in these vessels of Hawaiian products carrying these live insects emphasizes the importance of this inspection, the Department said.

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

MEDITERRANEAN FRUITFLY AND MELONFLY QUARANTINE

REVISION OF REGULATION 8

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

In regulation 8 of this quarantine, relating to the inspection of vessels, boarding and inspection of vessels arriving from Hawaii has heretofore been restricted to daylight hours, primarily because of limitations in inspection personnel. In order to expedite movement under existing emergency shipping conditions it is now considered desirable to modify this restriction, and the present revision permits boarding and inspection of vessels arriving from Hawaii during the night period, on condition that notice of the arrival of the vessel is given to the inspector far enough in advance to enable him to make the necessary arrangements for the inspection.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by Section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), Section 301.13–8 of the subpart, entitled "Mediterranean Fruitfly and Melonfly" of Part 301, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [B. E. P. Q.–Q. 13] is hereby revised, effective May 12, 1941, to read as follows:

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§ 301.13–8 *Inspection of vessels.*—Inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture are authorized to enter upon ships or vessels from Hawaii at any time after they come within the territorial waters of any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Hawaii, whether in the stream or at the dock, wharf, or mole, for the purpose of ascertaining by inspection whether any of the fruits or vegetables covered by the foregoing quarantine are contained in such ships or vessels as cargo or ships' stores, or whether there remains any infestation from such fruits or vegetables. All ships or vessels plying between Hawaii and any State, Territory, or District of the United States other than Hawaii, upon coming within the boundaries of any port within the United States other than Hawaii, must stop in the quarantine area of such port to permit boarding by inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of making such inspection, and such ships or vessels must remain in the quarantine area until such inspection is completed. Such boarding shall be done only between the hours of sunrise and sunset, and any such ship or vessel arriving after sunset must remain at anchor in the quarantine area until boarded and released by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture the following morning: *Provided*, That boarding and inspection between the hours of sunset and sunrise may be done when notice in advance, giving the approximate hour of arrival and the number of passengers carried, if any, is furnished in time to permit satisfactory arrangements therefor by the inspector.

When such ship or vessel has been inspected in a manner satisfactory to the inspector making the inspection and is found to be apparently free from the articles enumerated in this quarantine, such inspector shall immediately issue and deliver to the person having charge or possession of such ship or vessel a certificate evidencing such inspection, which shall permit such ship or vessel to proceed from the quarantine area to anchorage or to dock, wharf, or mole.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 10th day of May 1941.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL] CLAUDE R. WICKARD,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register May 12, 1941, 11 : 41 a. m.; 6 F. R., 2374.]

[Notice to general public published in Honolulu Star, May 30, 1941.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO MEXICAN FRUITFLY QUARANTINE (NO. 64)

TEXAS GRAPEFRUIT HARVEST EXTENDED THROUGH MAY 31

(Press notice)

APRIL 4, 1941.

Because of heavy rains which have greatly hindered the harvesting of grapefruit, regulations of the Mexican fruitfly quarantine have been modified to extend the harvesting season to the close of May in the Texas counties of Brooks, Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy—provided conditions of infestation do not necessitate an earlier closing—Dr. Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, announced today (circular B. E. P. Q. 512 revised).

The harvesting season normally closes, under the regulations, on April 30 except that in the counties of Dimmit, La Salle, and Webb, it closes on the last day of February, and no extension of the season was granted to these latter counties.

The season for harvesting Valencia oranges in the counties of Brooks, Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy was, last December, extended from April 30 to the close of May for the year 1941. Under the present order, no sterilization of the fruit is required. However, should conditions of infestation develop which would warrant the sterilization of citrus fruit shipped from the four counties, such action will be taken, Dr. Strong states.

The extension of the harvesting season for these fruits was announced after consultation with the Texas State Department of Agriculture.

B. E. P. Q. 512, revised. April 2, 1941.

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

MEXICAN FRUITFLY REGULATIONS MODIFIED

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Circular B. E. P. Q. 512, dated December 30, 1940, extended the harvesting season for Valencia oranges from April 30 to the close of May, for the year 1941, for the Texas counties of Brooks, Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy, provided conditions of infestation did not necessitate an earlier closing. This revision of the above circular extends the season on grapefruit also to May 31, 1941, for the above-named counties under the same provision as to conditions of infestation.

§ 301.64–5c *Administrative instructions modifying the restrictions of the Mexican fruitfly quarantine by extending the harvesting season on Valencia oranges and grapefruit from April 30 to May 31, 1941*—Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the third proviso of § 301.64, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [Notice of Quarantine No. 64], it having been determined by me that a modification may be safely made without increasing the risk of spread of the Mexican fruitfly, § 301.64–5 (a) [subsection (a) of regulation 5 supplemental to this quarantine] is hereby modified to extend the harvesting season for Valencia oranges and grapefruit for the Texas Counties of Brooks, Willacy, Cameron, and Hidalgo to the close of May 31 for the year 1941, provided conditions of infestation do not necessitate an earlier closing date.

The host-free period for Valencia oranges and grapefruit, under this modification, will begin June 1 and continue through August 31, 1941, inclusive, in the above-named counties.

In the counties of Dimmit, La Salle, and Webb, the grapefruit harvesting season closed on February 28, 1941, under the regulations, and the orange har-

vesting season closes on April 30 as to these three counties and the portion of Jim Wells County which is under regulation. No modification is made as to the harvesting seasons in these counties.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief of Bureau.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register April 3, 1941, 11:35 a. m.; 6 F. R. 1783.]

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 72)

B. E. P. Q. 485, Eighth Revision. Effective May 1, 1941.

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

WHITE-FRINGED BEETLE REGULATIONS MODIFIED

§ 301.72a—*Administrative instructions; removal of certification requirements for specified articles.* (a) Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the second proviso of § 301.72, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [Notice of Quarantine No. 72, on account of the white-fringed beetle], all certification requirements are hereby waived effective May 1, 1941, for the periods specified below, for the following articles enumerated in § 301.72–3.

(1) When moved interstate from any regulated area, certification requirements are waived throughout the year for the following articles when free from soil and when sanitation practices are maintained to the satisfaction of the inspector:

Bird sand and bird gravel in packages of 5 pounds or less.
Ground peat in amounts not to exceed 5 pounds per package.
Orchid plants growing exclusively in Osmunda fiber.
Osmunda fiber (commonly known as Osmundine, or orchid peat).
Unused lumber.
Baled cotton lint and linters.
Cottonseed when free from gin trash.

(2) When moved interstate from regulated parts of the following counties or parishes: In *Alabama*, Mobile County; in *Florida*, Escambia County; in *Louisiana*, East Baton Rouge, Jefferson, Orleans (including the city of New Orleans), Plaquemines, and Saint Bernard Parishes; in *Mississippi*, counties of Jackson, Hinds, and Pearl River; certification requirements are waived until February 1, 1942, for the following articles when free from soil and when sanitation practices are maintained to the satisfaction of the inspector:

Potatoes and sweetpotatoes.
Sweetpotato vines, draws, and cuttings.
Cordwood, pulpwood, stump wood, and logs.
Used or unused timbers, posts, poles, cross ties, and other building materials.
Used lumber.
Hay, roughage of all kinds, and straw.
Peas, beans, and peanuts in shells, or the shells of any of these products.
Seed cotton, and cottonseed when contaminated with gin trash.
Used implements and machinery, scrap metal, junk, and utensils or containers coming in contact with the ground.
Brick, tiling, stone, and concrete slabs and blocks.
Nursery stock and other plants, which are free from soil.

It has been determined that the methods under which such articles and materials are produced and handled, the maintenance of sanitation practices, or the application of control measures and natural conditions, have so decreased the intensity of infestation in certain parts of the regulated areas as to eliminate risk of spread of the white-fringed beetle, thereby justifying the removal of certification requirements as set forth above.

(b) Except as specified above, all soil, earth, sand, clay, peat, compost, and manure, whether moved independent of, or in connection with or attached to nursery stock, plants, products, articles, or things, shall remain under the restrictions of § 301.72–3 throughout the year.

This revision supersedes all previous issues of circular B. E. P. Q. 485.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 21st day of April 1941.

[SEAL]

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief of Bureau.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register April 24, 1941, 11:41 a. m.; 6 F. R., 2119.]

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

LEE A. STRONG DIES IN ARIZONA

(Press notice)

JUNE 2, 1941.

The United States Department of Agriculture today (June 2) received word of the death this morning of Dr. Lee A. Strong, chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, in Tucson, Ariz. Doctor Strong had been chief of the Bureau from the time it was created, in 1934, by the consolidation of the Bureau of Entomology and the Bureau of Plant Quarantine. Previous to that he had been chief of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine and later chief of the Bureau of Entomology. For 30 years he fought the pests that attack plants and animals, and cause annual losses of many millions of dollars in the United States.

Informed of Doctor Strong's death, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard said, "In the death of Lee Strong the Department has lost one of its best bureau chiefs. He was a natural leader, a good administrator, and a fine servant of the people of the United States."

Doctor Strong was born in Russell, Iowa, in 1886, but spent much of his early life in California. There he was connected with plant quarantine and inspection work for the State Department of Agriculture from 1910 to 1929, except for a year overseas, in 1918–19, with the 537th Engineers, U. S. Army, and for two years (1923–1925), when he was in charge of port inspection for the Federal Horticultural Board of the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C. From 1925 to 1929 he was Assistant Director of the California Department of Agriculture.

In 1929 Doctor Strong accepted an appointment as chief of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, later reorganized as the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, of the United States Department of Agriculture. In 1933, upon the retirement of C. L. Marlatt, he became chief of the Bureau of Entomology, and a year later, when the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine was set up, he was made chief of the consolidated bureau, a position which he held until his death.

Doctor Strong took a prominent part in the preliminary work that led to the organization of the National Plant Board and served as its chairman from 1924 to 1929. He was a member of the American Association of Economic Entomologists, being president in 1935; of the Entomological Society of Washington; and of the Cosmos Club. In 1938 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from Louisiana State University.

Surviving Doctor Strong are his wife, Mrs. Edith Strong, and three children, Madeline, Lee A., Jr., and Helen.

Secretary Wickard said that A. S. Hoyt, who has been acting chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine during Doctor Strong's illness, will continue in that capacity.

406905—41——2

AMENDMENT OF CERTAIN ARMY REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE ENFORCEMENT OF PLANT QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Circular No. 83.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 28, 1941.

Changes in AR 30–1105, 30–1210, and 95–15.—Pending the revisions of AR 30–1105, July 30, 1932; AR 30–1210, July 23, 1932; and AR 95–15, April 21, 1930, the following changes in those regulations are published:

1. *AR 30–1105.*—Paragraph 7 is added as follows:

7. *Plant quarantine.—a.*—The entry into the United States of certain foreign-grown plants and plant products is controlled by quarantine or other restrictive orders issued by the Department of Agriculture to reduce the danger of introducing insect pests and plant diseases into the United States.

b. All surface vessels of the War Department arriving at a United States port from a port outside of the continental limits of the United States are subject to inspection by the Department of Agriculture. Port commanders will report all ship arrivals to the nearest Plant Quarantine Inspection Office of the Department of Agriculture.

2. *AR 30–1210.*—Paragraph 15 is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

15. *Inspection of baggage and personal belongings of troop class passengers on Army transports.—a.*—Prior to arrival at a port in the United States, the commanding officer of troops on a transport from any port outside the continental limits of the United States will cause the baggage and other personal belongings of all troop class passengers to be inspected for prohibited fruits and vegetables which, if not consumed, must be destroyed before arrival.

b. The commanding officer of troops will certify in writing to the inspector of the Department of Agriculture who boards the vessel at quarantine that the inspection required by *a* above has been made and all prohibited fruits and vegetables disposed of as therein prescribed.

c. Baggage so inspected is exempt from further examination for the same purpose, but the foregoing requirements have no application to the baggage of first- and second-class passengers, which is always examined on the dock by the inspectors of the Department of Agriculture.

(A. G. 570 (2–20–41).)

3. *AR 95–15.*—Paragraph 3½ is added as follows:

3½. *Plant quarantine.—a.*—The entry into the United States of certain foreign-grown plants and plant products is controlled by quarantine or other restrictive orders issued by Department of Agriculture to reduce the danger of introducing insect pests and plant diseases into the United States.

b. No plant or plant product will be carried by any Army airplane into the continental limits of the United States unless a permit has been secured previously from the Department of Agriculture.

(A. G. 580.2 (2–20–41).)

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

Official:
E. S. ADAMS,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

REVISION OF OREGON PLANT QUARANTINE RELATING TO GRAPEVINES AND CUTTINGS

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, April 14, 1941.

Oregon Plant Quarantine Order No. 17 (A series) pertaining to grape phylloxera in other States has been modified effective March 24, 1941, so as to permit entry into Oregon from other States of grapevines or cuttings when accompanied with a certificate showing satisfactory disinfection treatment of the vines or cuttings under the supervision of a qualified plant inspector of the State of origin.

This modification will amend article 6, column III, of the instructions relating to Oregon State plant quarantines published in the Postal Bulletin of September 17, 1940, and on page 17 of the October 1940 Supplement to the Postal Guide, so that the same will read when revised:

"Grapevines and cuttings accepted with State of origin certificate that shipment is from an area or premises free of phylloxera, or certificate that shipment has been given an approved treatment under the supervision of a qualified inspector of State of origin."

Postmasters will, therefore, please make the necessary correction and be governed accordingly.

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AMENDED—PLANT QUARANTINE

ARTICLE 580 (*a*) (2), CUSTOMS REGULATIONS OF 1937, RELATING TO THE TRANSMISSION TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS BY IMPORTERS OF NOTICES OF ARRIVAL OF PLANTS OR PLANT PRODUCTS, AMENDED (T. D. 50394)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

Article 580 (*a*) (2) [sec. 10.11 (b) (2)] of the Customs Regulations of 1937, is hereby amended to read as follows:

(2) The importer or his representative will submit to the collector at the port of first arrival for any type of entry, except rewarehouse and informal mail entries, a notice of arrival. The collector at the port of arrival will compare the notice which he receives from the importer or his representative with the shipping documents, certify to its agreement therewith, or note any discrepancies, and transmit it to the Secretary of Agriculture. The merchandise is not to be released until the said notice has been submitted. (R. S. 161, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759; 5 U. S. C. 22, 19 U. S. C. 1624.)

W. R. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved May 17, 1941:
HERBERT E. GASTON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

B. E. P. Q. 514.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, DOMINION OF CANADA

MAY 12, 1941.

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Dominion of Canada has been prepared for the information of exporters of plants and plant products to that country and plant-quarantine officials.

The circular was prepared by Richard Faxon, District Supervisor, Certification for Export, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the Destructive Insect and Pest Act and Regulations Thereunder, Edition of 1936, Customs Memoranda, Series D, No. 37 with supplements, and No. 49, and the Fruit, Vegetables, and Honey Act and Regulations. It was reviewed by the Secretary of the Destructive Insect and Pest Act Advisory Board, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and sufficiently complete for its purpose up to the time of preparation, but it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 514.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, DOMINION OF CANADA

MAY 12, 1941.

BASIC LEGISLATION

[The Destructive Insect and Pest Act: Revised Statutes of 1927, Chapter 47 Amended; Statutes of 1932, Chapter 19 Amended; Statutes of 1934, Chapter 13, An Act to Prevent the Introduction or Spreading of Insects, Pests, and Diseases Destructive to Vegetation]

The General Regulations provide that no pest or disease, or plant infested with any pest or disease, shall be admitted into Canada. All plants are subject to inspection on arrival. Further provisions refer mainly to domestic matters relating to inspectors' authority, certification of nursery stock, and other plant products, methods of enforcing control measures, promulgation of Orders in Council, etc.

CONCISE SUMMARY

CERTIFICATE REQUIREMENTS

Certificates of inspection are required for the following:

Nursery stock (based on inspection at time of packing).

Alfalfa meal from States infested with alfalfa weevil.

Shelled corn, cut flowers, and entire plants, certain vegetables, and oat and rye straw, from States infested with European corn borer.

Hawaiian fruits and plants.

Forest products, stone and quarry products from States infested with gypsy and brown-tail moths.

Potatoes from California (fumigation certificate).

Potatoes from Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Maryland (wart certificate).

The certificates of inspection may be issued by either Federal or State officials unless one or the other is specifically designated to do so in the regulations.

Certain fruits and vegetables from the United States must be certified as meeting Canadian import requirements by the Agricultural Marketing Service.

PROHIBITED OR RESTRICTED SEEDS

The importation of seeds in general, seed potatoes, and mushroom spawn into Canada is not restricted as a rule. However, the importation of the following seeds into Canada is prohibited or restricted: Black currant, rust barberry and European buckthorn, corn on the cob, seed potatoes, and tobacco.

The importation of peach seeds into British Columbia from States in which the Oriental fruit moth and peach yellows occur, is prohibited.

PROHIBITED AND RESTRICTED PRODUCTS

The following products are prohibited entry into Canada or British Columbia, or are restricted:

Alfalfa hay: Prohibited from States infested with alfalfa weevil.

Barberry (rust-carrying) and European buckthorn: Prohibited.

Black currants (except fresh fruit): Prohibited.

Chestnut and chinquapin: Restricted.

Conifers, Christmas trees and greens: Prohibited from States infested with gypsy and brown-tail moths.

Corylus sp.: Prohibited entry into British Columbia from States infected with filbert blight.

Elm logs, wood, and burls: Prohibited.

Living insects (except honeybees), pests, bacteria, and fungus diseases destructive to vegetation: Prohibited, except under permit from Ottawa.

Nursery stock from brown-tail or gypsy moth infested States: Restricted.

Peach and nectarine stock: Restricted.

Peach stock and fresh peaches: Prohibited entry into British Columbia from States in which the Oriental fruit moth and peach yellows occur.

Pines, 5-leaved: Prohibited.

Potatoes from Maryland, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia: Restricted.

Products liable to carry Japanese beetle: Restricted.

Foreign Regulations (Nursery Stock)

[Regulation No. 1 (Foreign), 2nd Revision, Governing the Admission of Nursery Stock into the Dominion of Canada]

The term "nursery stock" includes all living plants or portions of plants imported for ornamental purposes, propagation, or cropping. Seeds, seed potatoes, and mushroom spawn are not included.

PERMIT NECESSARY TO IMPORT NURSERY STOCK

Importers of nursery stock in Canada are required to apply to the Department of Agriculture in Ottawa for a permit. Detailed information must be given in the application regarding the proposed importation. In case a permit is issued to the importer, he is required to send the number of his permit to the shipper of the stock in the foreign country. The permit is retained by the importer for use in connection with the arrival of the shipment.

CERTIFICATION OF INSPECTION

Every shipment of nursery stock originating in the United States and entering Canada either by freight, express, or mail, must be accompanied by a certificate of inspection issued at the time of packing by an authorized official, either State or Federal. So-called blanket certificates, issued by State inspectors, based on field inspection only and issued for varying periods of time, are not acceptable. The original certificate must accompany the waybill or bill of lading and be furnished to the inspector at the port of importation by the transportation company. A copy certificate of inspection must be attached to each container. In the case of mail shipments the original certificate may be attached to the container.

MARKING OF CONTAINERS

Each container of nursery stock, in addition to bearing a copy certificate of inspection, must be clearly marked with the name and address of both consignor and consignee, the permit number, the port of importation, and a declaration showing the kinds of nursery stock contained therein. The permit number may be written on the label giving the other required information and should also appear on the invoices.

PORTS OF IMPORTATION

Nursery stock may enter Canada only through one of the following Customs ports of importation:

Halifax, Nova Scotia.	Niagara Falls, Ontario.
Saint John, New Brunswick.	Windsor, Ontario.
Montreal, Province of Quebec.	Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Ottawa, Ontario.	Estevan, Saskatchewan.
Toronto, Ontario (parcel post only).	Vancouver, British Columbia.

INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

Nursery stock entering Canada shall be subject to inspection before delivery to the consignee, preferably at the port of importation. If carrying any pest or disease it may be treated or destroyed as determined by the inspector. In some cases condemned nursery stock may be returned to the shipper with the expense involved borne by the importer or shipper.

IMPORTATION BY MAIL

Parcel-post importations of nursery stock must be routed via a port of importation for inspection. When granted a permit the importer is furnished with a mailing label, which he is required to forward to the shipper to affix to the package of stock. No other address is necessary on the outside of the package as the label will direct the package to the proper port for examination. The shipper should place the ultimate consignee's name and address on the inside of the package. After inspection a reforwarding label will be attached which will direct the package to the importer.

Regulations Governing the Importation of Miscellaneous Plants and Plant Products

Alfalfa hay.—The importation into Canada of alfalfa hay from California, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming is prohibited on account of the alfalfa weevil (*Phytonomus posticus* Gyll.). Shipments consigned on through bill of lading via above-listed States are not affected. All shipments consigned to Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, or British Columbia must be accompanied by a certificate of origin signed by the consignor. (Regulation No. 11 (Foreign) 4th Revision.)

Alfalfa meal.—Importations into Canada of alfalfa meal from the same above-listed seven States shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized official of the State in which the meal was ground, to the effect that the contents of the shipment were ground in and shipped from an area known to be free from the alfalfa weevil, and further that the alfalfa hay, from which the meal was prepared, was grown in an area free from the alfalfa weevil. (Regulation No. 11 (Foreign) 4th Revision.)

Barberry and European buckthorn.—Importations into Canada from all countries are prohibited of all species, hybrids, and horticultural varieties, including the seeds, of the following:

(a) European buckthorn, *Rhamnus cathartica* L.

(b) Barberry, genus *Berberis*, except in the case of species, hybrids, and horticultural varieties which have been determined as immune to black stem rust of wheat (*Puccinia graminis* Pers.). There is no restriction on the importation of Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii* D. C.). (Regulation No. 9 (Foreign), 1st Revision.)

Black currants.—Importations into Canada of rooted plants, grafts, cuttings, or seeds of cultivated black currants from all countries are prohibited, as their presence is a serious obstacle to the control of white pine blister rust (*Cronartium ribicola* J. C. Fischer). However, there is no restriction on the importation of fresh fruit of black currants. (Regulation No. 8 (Foreign) 3d Revision.)

Chestnut and chinquapin.—The importation into Canada of all species, hybrids, and horticultural varieties of the genus *Castanea* from Asia and the United States is prohibited, unless each importation is accompanied by a certificate, issued and signed by an authorized officer of the country of origin, stating that the stock originated in a district which has been free from the chestnut bark disease (*Endothia parasitica* (Murr.) And. and And.) for the last 10 years, and has been inspected and found free from the disease. (Regulation No. 7 (Foreign) 1st Revision.)

Conifers, Christmas greens and greenery.—The importation into Canada of conifers, such as spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, juniper, and arborvitae or the foliage thereof, and decorative plants, such as holly, laurel, etc., known and described as "Christmas greens and greenery," is prohibited from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, on account of the gypsy moth (*Porthetria dispar* L.), and the brown-tail moth (*Nygmia phaeorrhoea* Don.). (Regulation No. 5 (Foreign) 1st Revision.)

Corn.—(a) On the cob.—The importation of corn on the cob into Canada is prohibited from Connecticut, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* Hubn.).

Corn.—(b) Shelled.—The importation of shelled corn into Canada is prohibited from the above 17 States (*a*) unless accompanied by a certificate of inspection issued by an authorized officer of the United States Department of Agriculture, or a State Department of Agriculture, which states that the shipment is free from European corn borer.

Corn.—(c) Broom.—The importation of broomcorn, all sorghums, and Sudan grass into Canada is prohibited from the above 17 States (*a*). There is no restriction on importations from other States when shipped on a through bill of lading via the quarantine States or in case of a reshipment from a listed State when accompanied by a certificate of origin signed by an authorized State or Federal inspector. (Regulation No. 10 (Foreign) 7th Revision.)

Corylus spp.—The importation into British Columbia of plants or cuttings of all species, hybrids, and horticultural varieties of the genus *Corylus* (hazel, cob, or filbert) is prohibited from the States of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and all States east of these on account of the filbert blight (*Cryptosporella anomala* (Pk.) Sacc.). (Regulation No. 15 (Foreign).)

Cut flowers and vegetables.—During the period June 1 to December 31, the importation into Canada of cut flowers and entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, gladiolus, and dahlia, and celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, and rhubarb, is prohibited from the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, unless accompanied by a certificate of inspection issued by a Federal or State inspector, declaring the shipment to be free from European corn borer. (Regulation No. 10 (Foreign) 7th Revision.)

Elm logs, elm wood, elm burls.—The importation into Canada of all species and varieties of the genera *Ulmus* and *Zelkova*, including elm logs and elm burls of any description, from all countries, is prohibited on account of the Dutch elm disease (*Ceratostomella ulmi* (Schwarz) Buisman). (Regulation No. 17 (Foreign) 1st Revision.)

Forest products—logs, tan bark, cordwood, posts, poles, railway ties, lumber.—Importation into Canada from the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, is prohibited, unless accompanied by a certificate issued by an officer of the United States Department of Agriculture, declaring the shipment free from brown-tail or gypsy moth, or both. (Regulation No. 5 (Foreign) 1st Revision.)

Hawaiian fruits and plants.—The importation into Canada of all noncanned fruits and plants from Hawaii is prohibited, except ginger root, taro, and the fruits of pineapple, banana, and coconut, which may be imported provided they have been inspected by an officer of the United States Department of Agriculture and have been certified to be free from infestation by the Mediterranean fruitfly (*Ceratitis capitata* Wied.). (Regulation No. 4 (Foreign) 3d Revision.)

Living insects (except honeybees), pests, bacteria, and fungus diseases destructive to vegetation.—Importation into Canada is prohibited from all countries unless a permit has been procured from the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. (Regulation No. 21 (Foreign).)

Nursery stock from brown-tail and gypsy moth infested area.—The importation into Canada of nursery stock, including all plants for the purpose of propagation, except conifers, etc., and seeds and seed potatoes, is prohibited from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, unless accompanied by a certificate issued by an officer of the United States Department of Agriculture, showing that the stock has been inspected and found free from brown-tail or gypsy moth, or both. (Regulation No. 5 (Foreign) 1st Revision.)

Peach and nectarine stock.—The importation of peach and nectarine stock (trees and roots), and any tree or shrub grafted or budded on such stock, is prohibited from the United States, unless each importation is accompanied by a certificate issued and signed by an authorized Federal or State official, stating that the stock comes from a nursery on which the phony peach disease does not occur nor within 1 mile of its boundaries; and that each piece of stock has been examined by an authorized inspector and found free from the peach tree borer (*Aegeria exitiosa* Say). (Regulation No. 14 (Foreign) 5th Revision.)

Peaches—fresh, peach seeds, and peach nursery stock.—The importation of fresh peaches, peach nursery stock, and peach seeds or pits into British Columbia is prohibited from the States of Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas, and all States east thereof on account of the Oriental fruit moth (*Grapholitha molesta* Busck) and the peach yellows. A certificate of origin, signed by the consignor, must accompany these products into British Columbia from States west of, but not including, the five above-mentioned States. (Regulation No. 14 (Foreign) 5th Revision.)

Pines, 5-leaved.—The importation into Canada of all five-leaved species of the genus *Pinus* and their horticultural varieties is prohibited from all countries on account of the white pine blister rust (*Cronartium ribicola* J. C. Fischer). (Regulation No. 6 (Foreign) 2nd Revision.)

Potatoes.—The importation of potatoes into Canada is prohibited from Europe, Azores, Canary Islands, Newfoundland, St. Pierre, and Miquelon.

Importation from California is prohibited unless shipments are accompanied by a certificate of fumigation issued by the California Department of Agriculture. The following fumigation methods have been authorized:

Seventy-five minutes in not less than a 20-minute mercurial vacuum, with a dosage of not less than 28 pounds of carbon bisulphide and carbon dioxide in combination, per 1,000 cubic feet of space. (Regulation No. 3 (Foreign) 4th Revision.)

Vacuum fumigation in not less than a 27-minute mercurial vacuum with dosage schedule of not less than 2½ pounds of methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet for a period of 90 minutes. (Supplement No. 2, Customs Memorandum, August 11, 1936.)

Vacuum fumigation in not less than 27-minute mercurial vacuum with a dosage schedule of not less than 35 pounds of methyl bromide and carbon dioxide in combination per 1,000 cubic feet for a period of 90 minutes (not less than 7 percent of this mixture should be methyl bromide). (Supplement No. 2, Customs Memorandum, August 11, 1936.)

Potatoes fumigated as above must not be exposed to reinfestation by the potato tuber moth (*Phthorimaea operculella* Zeller).

Importations from Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Maryland shall be accompanied by a Federal or State certificate declaring that the potatoes were grown outside any area quarantined on account of the potato wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.). (Regulation No. 3 (Foreign) 4th Revision.)

Certified seed potatoes.—Each bag or other container must have attached thereto a certified seed potatoes tag issued by the proper authority of the State or District in which the potatoes were grown, certifying that they have been grown and approved especially for use as seed, in accordance with the official rules and regulations of the Government of the country of production. (Customs Memorandum, Series D No. 49—T. M. R. 12.)

Stone and quarry products.—The importation of stone and quarry products into Canada is prohibited from the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, unless certified to be free from gypsy and brown-tail moths by an officer of the United States Department of Agriculture. (Regulation No. 5 (Foreign) 1st Revision.)

Straw—oat and rye.—During the period June 1 to December 31, the importation of oat and rye straw into Canada is prohibited from the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, unless accompanied by a certificate of inspection issued by an authorized State or Federal officer declaring the shipment to be free from European corn borer. Shipments passing through these States from other States on a through bill of lading, or reshipments from the listed States when accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by an authorized State or Federal inspector, are not affected. (Regulation No. 10 (Foreign) 7th Revision.)

Tobacco seed.—The importation of tobacco seed (*Nicotiana tabacum* L.) including all hybrids and varieties, into Canada, is prohibited from Australia and the United States on account of the blue mold disease (*Peronospora hyoscyami* DeBy.). (Regulation No. 20 (Foreign).)

Imports From Areas in the United States Infested With the Japanese Beetle

Although no special regulations have been established under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act governing the importation of products liable to carry the Japanese beetle from the infested areas in the United States, it is required that any importations of products affected by the Japanese Beetle Quarantine, maintained by the United States Department of Agriculture, conform with the provisions of that quarantine. Any importations which are not accompanied by the required certificate will be refused entry into Canada. Such action is in accordance with the provisions of the General Regulations under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act and also in conformity with the Japanese Beetle Quarantine as applying to cases where shipments involved are transported from a quarantined area through a nonregulated area en route to Canada.

Certification by Agricultural Marketing Service

Fruits and vegetables.—The following fruits and vegetables are required to be accompanied by a Government Inspection Certificate stating that at the place and time of direct shipment to Canada the produce "meets Canadian import requirements:" Apples, apricots, asparagus, beets or carrots without tops, cabbage, cantaloups, celery, cherries, grapes, head lettuce, onions without tops, parsnips, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, potatoes, rhubarb, rutabagas, and tomatoes. The above-noted "Government inspection certificate" is issued by the Agricultural Marketing Service; an export certificate (Form EO 375) is not required.

(Regulations under the Fruit, Vegetables, and Honey Act. Acts, Orders and Regulations No. 35 Revised 1940, Administered by The Dominion Department of Agriculture, Marketing Service—Fruit and Vegetable Division.)

B. E. P. Q. 514, Supplement No. 1.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, DOMINION OF CANADA

JUNE 26, 1941.

[Customs Memorandum, Series D No. 37, Supplement No. 4, Ottawa, May 22, 1941; Destructive Insect and Pest Act]

ADDITIONAL TREATMENT FOR CALIFORNIA POTATOES AUTHORIZED

Atmospheric fumigation with methyl bromide has been authorized for potatoes from California imported into Canada in addition to the vacuum fumigations previously authorized. (See "Potatoes," p. 8, B. E. P. Q. 514.) This addition to Regulation No. 3 (Foreign) provides that potatoes from California may be imported when accompanied by a certificate signed by an authorized inspector of either the United States or California Departments of Agriculture, indicating that the potatoes covered by the certificate have been subjected to atmospheric fumigation in an airtight fumigating chamber or refrigerator car with methyl bromide at one of the following dosages:

At not less than 65° F.—2 pounds methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet for not less than 3 hours.

At not less than 70° F.—2 pounds methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet for not less than 2 hours.

A recognized chemical test must be used to determine freedom from leaks of methyl bromide in the chamber or car used for fumigation.

The certificate is to include the dosage used, a statement that the chamber or car was found free from leaks of methyl bromide, the shipping point, date of fumigation, car name and number, the number of containers in the consignment, and the name and address of the shipper and consignee.

BROOMCORN ADMITTED UNDER CERTIFICATION

[Regulation No. 10 (Foreign) 7th Revision, Section II]

(a) Broomcorn for manufacturing, and clean seed of broomcorn, may be imported from the 17 States listed under "*Corn.*—(a)," page 6 of B. E. P. Q. 514, provided such shipments are accompanied by a certificate of inspection issued by an authorized officer of the Federal or State Departments of Agriculture, which states that the shipment is free from infestation by the European corn borer. (Add to "*Corn.*—(c) Broom," p. 6, B. E. P. Q. 514.)

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 404, Revised, Supplement No. 4.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH INDIA

JUNE 24, 1941.

[Department of Education, Health and Lands. Notification No. F. 193/40–A, Agriculture. New Delhi, February 3, 1941]

IMPORTATION OF LIVE INSECTS

The following Order is for the purpose of prohibiting, regulating, and restricting the import of live insects into British India:

1. In this Order "insect" means a living insect, and includes eggs of an insect.

2. No insect shall be imported into British India unless it is accompanied by—

(a) A special permit authorizing such importation issued by the Central Government or by an Officer authorized by the Central Government in this behalf;

(b) A certificate of freedom from disease granted by an Entomologist of the Government of the country of origin.

3. The provisions of paragraph 2 of this Order shall not apply to—

(a) Bees and silkworms;

(b) Parasites and destroyers of injurious insects or other pests intended for the control of such insects or pests, when imported by the authorities of the institutions named below:

The Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.
The Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar.
The Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun.
The Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.
The Indian Research Fund Association.
The Departments of Agriculture, Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, Bihar, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Sind, Orissa, and Mysore.

[Notification No. F.–43–15 (16)/40–A, Agriculture, New Delhi, February 4, 1941. Further amends Notification No. F.–320/35–A, dated July 20, 1936]

IMPORTATION OF UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO

Under the provisions of this Order (1) the words "unmanufactured tobacco imported from Burma" are to be inserted after "other than" in article 5 on page 6 of B. E. P. Q. 404, Revised. Article 5 should, therefore, now read as follows:

"No plants, other than *unmanufactured tobacco imported from Burma*, fruits and vegetables intended for consumption, and potatoes, shall be imported into British India by sea, unless accompanied by an official certificate in the form prescribed and unless they are free from injurious insects and diseases."

(2) In paragraph 8 B (see Supplement No. 1, February 16, 1940) insert the words "by sea" after "British India."

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period April 1 to June 30, 1941, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act, as follows:

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States versus the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband plant material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Josefa Cardero	Lemon Grove, Calif.	8 mangoes	$1.00
Mrs. Ma C. Cesena	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Mrs. Guadalupe R. de Don	San Ysidro, Calif.	8 mangoes and 1 mango seed	1.00
Mrs. Paula L. Reyna	do	2 mangoes and 2 mango seeds	1.00
Milton Garcia	Brownsville, Tex.	2 mangoes	1.00
Mrs. Isabel Perez	do	1 mango	1.00
Mrs. Trinidad Hernandez	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Josephina Zuniga	Del Rio, Tex.	3 avocados	1.00
Eliza Lopez Vda. de Martinez	Eagle Pass, Tex.	1 orange	1.00
Juana Sierra de Reyes	do	1 plant	1.00
Lilia Guajardo	do	do	1.00
Alicia Carbajal	do	2 plants	1.00
Barbara Lucero	El Paso, Tex.	6 mangoes and 3 bulbs	1.00
Mariano Almanza	do	2 avocados	.30
Maria Staheli	do	4 plants with soil	1.00
Jovita Doria De Clark	do	1 avocado with seed	1.00
Albino Lopez	do	14 mangoes	1.00
Mrs. Luciana Adolfo Baca	do	2 plants in soil	.50
Andres Garza	Hidalgo, Tex.	10 plants, 5 avocados with seed	3.50
Elocugie Villareal	do	6 plants	2.00
Jesus Garza de Lopez	do	2 plants	1.00
Tomas Auler	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Estaban Ramos	do	do	1.00
Francisco Almanza	do	3 avocados	1.00
Felisa Chapa	do	2 avocado seed	1.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Enrique Vallejo	Hidalgo, Tex	1 mango	$1.00
Josefa Sierra	do	do	1.00
Melquiades Casares	do	2 avocados	1.00
Adelina Rodriguez	do	1 mango and 1 avocado seed	1.00
Manuela Tamez	do	3 mangoes, 1 peach, and 3 avocado seed.	1.00
Prajedes Rangel	do	5 avocados and 3 mangoes	1.00
Jesus Hueto	do	2 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Ellena Villerreal	Laredo, Tex	1 avocado	1.00
Mrs. Jacob Ayala Motina	do	1 mango	1.00
Podolfo Cantu	do	1 avocado with seed	1.00
Juana Garcia	do	5 avocado seed	1.00
Sally Ann Williams	do	4 tulip bulbs and 1 avocado seed	1.00
Jesus Arredondo	do	11 plants	1.00
J. Soldana	do	3 oranges	1.00
Josephina Ale	do	3 sweetpotatoes	1.00
Geogaria Lozaro	do	1 orange	1.00
Mrs. Felijsa Avila de Serna	do	2 oranges	1.00
Manuel Escamilla	do	10 plants	1.00
Rouel Garza	do	2 oranges	1.00
Mrs. Paula Brisingo	do	1 mango	1.00
Mrs. Margarita Romero	do	2 mangoes	1.00
N. C. Collins	do	2 mangoes and 1 avocado	1.00
Maria A. Gutierrez	do	1 plant	1.00
Mrs. Elvira Garza de Sanchez	do	do	1.00
Miss Felicitas Banda	do	1 avocado with seed, ¼ pound tree seed, and 13 plants.	3.00
Gabriel Picazo Jimeniz	do	2 mameys	1.00
Juana Dinos	do	1 apple, 2 mangoes, and 6 avocados.	3.00
Mrs. G. H. Jones	do	4 plants	1.00
Earvista Villegas	do	1 mango	1.00
Fred Shinn	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Manuel Gutierrez	do	4 avocados	1.00
Delores Resendes de Lugo	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Elvida Caballero	do	1 mango	1.00
Alice L. Rastede	do	1 avocado seed and 1 mamey seed.	1.00
Longino Herrera	do	1 mango	1.00
Louis Pelano	do	2 avocados	1.00
L. J. Matula	do	1 plant	1.00
Laida Gonzalez	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Maria Montes	do	7 apricots	1.00
Russell Keller	do	1 mango	1.00
Mrs. Emma Keller	do	1 sweet lime and 7 plants	1.00
Alice Davis	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Mrs. Arthur Frankel	do	6 mangoes	1.00
Mrs. A. Martinez	do	2 plants	1.00
Elvira O. de Gonzalez	do	18 plants	1.00
Miss Dora Garza	do	7 plants	2.00
Margarita Smith	do	4 plants and ⅛ pound tree seed	1.00
Manuel Romero	do	2 mangoes	1.00
W. N. Blackwood	do	2 cacti plants	1.00
Roquel L. de Lay	do	1 sweet lime	1.00
Beatrice de la Rosa	do	1 plant	1.00
W. S. Stallings, Jr	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Genaro Ybarra	do	1 avocado	1.00
Julio C. Rodriquez	do	6 plants	1.00

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